

THE NEWTON COMPLEMENTARY DUAL REVISITED

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Abstract

This work deals with the notion of Newton complementary duality as raised originally in the work of the second author and B. Costa. A conceptual revision of the main steps of the notion is accomplished which then leads to a vast simplification and improvement of several statements concerning rational maps and their images. A ring-homomorphism like map is introduced that allows for a close comparison between the respective graphs of a rational map and its Newton dual counterpart.

1 Introduction

The notion of a Newton complementary dual to a set of forms having the same degree has been introduced in [1]. In this work we improve on some of the aspects and results of the basic theory as exposed in the latter paper, adding a striking unifying simplification to it. In addition, we apply this simplified approach to settle the behavior of taking Newton dual on notable rational maps and some algebras associated thereof.

In Section 2 we state a brief discussion of the notion and its basic properties, whereas the main core of the section brings up a pack of new relations under the action of the duality. One new fundamental step thereon is the crucial role exerted by the Magnus reciprocal involution

$$(x_0 : \cdots : x_n) \mapsto (1/x_0 : \cdots : 1/x_n)$$

which is the Newton dual to the identity map of \mathbb{P}^n . A useful observation, not entirely perceived in [1] is that taking the Newton dual is nearly as good as evaluating the original forms on the Magnus involution. This in turn yields a uniform procedure to attain other relations. It allows, e.g., for a short conceptual proof of [1, Propostion 2.9] concerning the behavior of rational maps and their images under the action of the Newton duality. In addition, it has impact on how taking the Newton dual interacts with group-theoretical aspects of Cremona maps.

The main results of the section are Proposition 2.3, Theorem 2.5 and its corollaries.

In Section 3 we develop ab initio the effect of taking the Newton dual on sets of forms defining notable algebras and rational maps. Here, inspired by the simple behavior of the action of Newton duality on rational maps and their images as obtained in Section 2, we hoped for a parallel behavior at the level of the graph of a rational map, a more conspicuous object, here taken in the disguise of a Rees algebra. The basic obstruction,

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enticed by the fact that Newton duality does not induce a ring homomorphism at the level of the polynomial ambient of the Rees algebra, has lead us to introduce a map as a replacement. This map allows to deduce most expected properties of passage between the Rees algebras of a set of forms of the same degree and its Newton dual, in terms of the respective presentation ideals. Although we do not recover one presentation ideal from the other, we come close in terms of minimal prime ideals thereof.

The other part of the section deals with the interaction of the Newton duality with special elements of the Cremona group. We chose to work with a subgroup of the Cremona group introduced in [3] based on the notion of de Jonquières maps. In detail, this group generalizes to higher space the subgroup of plane de Jonquières maps through a fixed point. It turns out that taking Newton dual on Cremona maps (i.e., on the corresponding representatives by forms) preserves this subgroup. Moreover, one establishes in terms of the representatives a condition for such a de Jonquières map to have its Newton dual commute with its inverse map. Unfortunately, the condition works only in the case where the de Jonquières map has a *monomial* underlying Cremona map.

The main results of the section are Theorem 3.6, Proposition 3.9 and Proposition 3.10.

2 General theory

2.1 Recap of the Newton complementary dual

Let $R := k[\mathbf{x}] = k[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ denote the standard graded polynomial ring in $n + 1$ indeterminates with coefficients in a field k .

Let f be a d -form in R , with $d \geq 1$. Denote by $N(f)$ (as a reminder of the Newton polygon) the so-called log-matrix of the (finitely many) terms of f having nonzero coefficients in a fixed ordering, i.e., the matrix whose columns are the exponents vectors of the nonzero terms of f in a fixed ordering. One may call $N(f)$ the NEWTON LOG MATRIX (or simply the NEWTON MATRIX) of f .

Given a finite ordered set $\mathbf{f} := \{f_0, \dots, f_m\}$ ($m \geq 1$) of such forms of the same degree $d \geq 1$, let $N(\mathbf{f})$ denote the concatenation of the Newton matrices $N(f_0), \dots, N(f_m)$; accordingly, we call $N(\mathbf{f})$ the NEWTON MATRIX of the set \mathbf{f} . Note that $N(\mathbf{f})$ is an integer stochastic matrix.

The row vector \mathbf{c}_f whose entries are the nonzero coefficients of a form f in a fixed ordering is the *coefficient frame* of f . We write symbolically

$$f = \langle \mathbf{c}_f, \mathbf{x}^{N(f)} \rangle \quad (1)$$

as the inner product of the coefficient frame by the set of the corresponding monomials – it will be called the NEWTON REPRESENTATION of f .

The NEWTON COMPLEMENTARY DUAL MATRIX (or simply the NEWTON DUAL MATRIX) of the Newton matrix $N(\mathbf{f}) = (a_{i,\ell})$ is the matrix

$$\widehat{N(\mathbf{f})} = (\alpha_i - a_{i,\ell}),$$

where $\alpha_i = \max_{\ell} \{a_{i,\ell}\}$, with $0 \leq i \leq n$ and ℓ indexes the set of all nonzero terms of all forms in the set \mathbf{f} .

In other words, denoting $\alpha := (\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_n)^t$, one has

$$\widehat{N(\mathbf{f})} = [\alpha \mid \dots \mid \alpha]_{(n+1) \times (r_0 + \dots + r_m)} - N(\mathbf{f}),$$

where r_j denotes the number of nonzero terms of f_j , $j = 0, \dots, m$. The vector α is called the DIRECTRIX VECTOR of $N(\mathbf{f})$ (or of \mathbf{f} by abuse). Note that this notion of directrix vector can be defined for any matrix with integer entries and will sometimes be employed as such.

For every $j = 0, \dots, m$, let $\widehat{N(\mathbf{f})}_j$ denote the submatrix of $\widehat{N(\mathbf{f})}$ whose columns come from f_j . Finally consider the set of forms defined in terms of their Newton representations

$$\widehat{\mathbf{f}} := \{\widehat{f}_0 := \langle \mathbf{c}_0, \mathbf{x}^{\widehat{N(\mathbf{f})}_0} \rangle, \dots, \widehat{f}_m := \langle \mathbf{c}_m, \mathbf{x}^{\widehat{N(\mathbf{f})}_m} \rangle\} \quad (2)$$

where $\mathbf{c}_j = \mathbf{c}_{f_j}$ stands for the coefficient frame of f_j .

We call $\widehat{\mathbf{f}}$ the NEWTON COMPLEMENTARY DUAL set of \mathbf{f} .

The reason for calling the procedure a *dual* is the following result ([1, Lemma 2.4]): if the forms \mathbf{f} have trivial gcd and every variable in \mathbf{x} is in the support of at least one nonzero term of one of the forms, then the Newton dual set $\widehat{\mathbf{f}}$ also satisfies these conditions and moreover

$$\widehat{\widehat{\mathbf{f}}} = \mathbf{f}.$$

These two assumptions were called *canonical restrictions* in [1].

Let us quote a permeating example

Example 2.1. ([1, Example 2.5]) If $\mathbf{x} = \{x_0, \dots, x_n\}$ then its directrix vector is $(1, \dots, 1)^t$ and

$$\widehat{\mathbf{x}} = \{x_1 \cdots x_n, \dots, x_0 \cdots \underline{x_i} \cdots x_n, \dots, x_0 \cdots x_{n-1}\}, \quad (3)$$

where $\underline{x_i}$ means x_i is omitted. In terms of the rational maps defined by the respective forms, this says that the Newton complementary dual of the identity map of \mathbb{P}^n is the Magnus reciprocal involution.

This simple example will be quite crucial in expressing basic relations as in the next subsection.

2.2 New relations

In this section we state a few relations satisfied by taking the Newton dual, some of which greatly simplify some parts of [1]. We start by observing the impact of evaluating forms on the Newton dual $\widehat{\mathbf{x}}$ of the set \mathbf{x} of the variables.

Lemma 2.2. *Let $g \in R := k[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ be arbitrary form and $\widehat{\mathbf{x}}$ denote the Newton complementary dual set of $\mathbf{x} := \{x_0, \dots, x_n\}$. Then $N(g(\widehat{\mathbf{x}})) = N(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}).N(g)$, where the dot indicates matrix multiplication. In particular, the Newton representation of $g(\widehat{\mathbf{x}})$ is*

$$g(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}) = \langle \mathbf{c}_g, \mathbf{x}^{N(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}).N(g)} \rangle.$$

Proof. Let $g_1, g_2 \in R$ be forms with empty common monomial support (i.e., no nonzero term appears in both forms) satisfying the desired equality in the statement. Then, up to suitable ordering of the constituent monomials, one has

$$\begin{aligned} N((g_1 + g_2)(\widehat{\mathbf{x}})) &= N(g_1(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}) + g_2(\widehat{\mathbf{x}})) = N(g_1(\widehat{\mathbf{x}})) \sqcup N(g_2(\widehat{\mathbf{x}})) \\ &= N(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}).N(g_1) \sqcup N(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}).N(g_2) = N(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}).(N(g_1) \sqcup N(g_2)) \\ &= N(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}).N(g_1 + g_2), \end{aligned}$$

where \sqcup denotes matrix concatenation.

The supplementary result about the Newton representation is clear since, in the assumed situation of the forms g_1, g_2 , one has the relation $\mathbf{c}_{g_1+g_2} = \mathbf{c}_{g_1} \sqcup \mathbf{c}_{g_2}$ for the respective coefficient frames.

Therefore we have reduced the problem to the case when $g(\mathbf{x}) = c x_0^{a_0} \dots x_n^{a_n}$ is a term. In this situation the result is obvious because

$$N(g) = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } N(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

□

Proposition 2.3. *Let $g \in k[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ denote an arbitrary form of degree $d \geq 1$ and let \widehat{g} denote its Newton complementary dual. Then*

$$g(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}) = x_0^{d-\beta_0} \dots x_n^{d-\beta_n} \widehat{g},$$

where $\widehat{\mathbf{x}}$ denote the Newton complementary dual set of $\mathbf{x} := \{x_0, \dots, x_n\}$ and $\boldsymbol{\beta} := (\beta_0, \dots, \beta_n)^t$ is the directrix vector of $N(g)$.

Proof. By Lemma 2.2,

$$N(g(\widehat{\mathbf{x}})) = N(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}).N(g).$$

Therefore, by taking respective Newton representations it suffices to prove the matrix equality

$$N(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}).N(g) = [\boldsymbol{\alpha} | \dots | \boldsymbol{\alpha}]_{(n+1) \times r} + \widehat{N(g)},$$

where r denotes the number of nonzero terms of g and $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (d - \beta_0, \dots, d - \beta_n)^t$. But this is clear as

$$\begin{aligned} N(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}).N(g) &= (\mathbb{I} - N(\mathbf{x})).N(g) = \mathbb{I}.N(g) - N(\mathbf{x}).N(g) = \mathbb{I}.N(g) - N(g) \\ &= \mathbb{I}.N(g) - [\beta | \dots | \beta] + [\beta | \dots | \beta] - N(g) \\ &= [\boldsymbol{\alpha} | \dots | \boldsymbol{\alpha}] + \widehat{N(g)}, \end{aligned}$$

where \mathbb{I} is the $(n+1) \times (n+1)$ matrix whose entries are all 1. □

Thus, the proposition tells us that to get the Newton dual \widehat{g} of a form g one has to evaluate g on the terms of the involution in (3) and multiply out by a certain Laurent monomial. The moral of this statement is that it may be easier to handle the properties of \widehat{g} by evaluation than by applying the original definition. Thus, for example, one can derive the following result:

Corollary 2.4. *Let $p, q \in R$. Then $\widehat{p}q = \widehat{p}\widehat{q}$.*

Proof. Set $g := p.q$. Clearly, $g(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}) = p(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}).q(\widehat{\mathbf{x}})$, where $\widehat{\mathbf{x}}$ denote the Newton complementary dual set of $\mathbf{x} = \{x_0, \dots, x_n\}$. By Proposition 2.3, one has

$$g(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}) = x_0^{r+s-\gamma_0} \dots x_n^{r+s-\gamma_n} \widehat{g}, \quad p(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}) = x_0^{r-\alpha_0} \dots x_n^{r-\alpha_n} \widehat{p}, \quad q(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}) = x_0^{s-\beta_0} \dots x_n^{s-\beta_n} \widehat{q},$$

where $r = \deg(p)$, $s = \deg(q)$ and $\boldsymbol{\gamma} := (\gamma_0, \dots, \gamma_n)^t$, $\boldsymbol{\alpha} := (\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_n)^t$ and $\boldsymbol{\beta} := (\beta_0, \dots, \beta_n)^t$ are the directrix vectors of $N(g)$, $N(p)$ and $N(q)$, respectively. Thus

$$x_0^{r+s-\gamma_0} \dots x_n^{r+s-\gamma_n} \widehat{g} = x_0^{r+s-\alpha_0-\beta_0} \dots x_n^{r+s-\alpha_n-\beta_n} \widehat{p}.\widehat{q}.$$

On the other hand, one has $\deg_{x_i}(g) = \deg_{x_i}(p) + \deg_{x_i}(q)$, for every $i = 0, \dots, n$. Therefore $\boldsymbol{\gamma} = \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta}$ and hence we are through. \square

Proposition 2.3 extends to a set of forms:

Theorem 2.5. *Let $\mathbf{g} := \{g_0, \dots, g_m\} \subset R := k[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ denote a set of arbitrary forms of same degree $d \geq 1$. Then*

$$\mathbf{g}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}) = x_0^{d-\beta_0} \dots x_n^{d-\beta_n} \widehat{\mathbf{g}},$$

where $\widehat{\mathbf{x}}$ denote the Newton complementary dual set of $\mathbf{x} := \{x_0, \dots, x_n\}$ and $\boldsymbol{\beta} := (\beta_0, \dots, \beta_n)^t$ is the directrix vector of $N(\mathbf{g})$.

Proof. Applying Proposition 2.3 with $g := g_i$ gives

$$g_i(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}) = x_0^{d-\beta_{0,i}} \dots x_n^{d-\beta_{n,i}} \widehat{g}_i,$$

where $\beta_i := (\beta_{0,i}, \dots, \beta_{n,i})^t$ is the directrix vector of g_i .

By definition, the directrix vector $\boldsymbol{\beta} = (\beta_0, \dots, \beta_n)^t$ of $\mathbf{g} = \{g_0, \dots, g_m\}$ satisfies the inequalities $\beta_i - \beta_{i,j} \geq 0$, for all $i = 0, \dots, n$ and $j = 0, \dots, m$. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} x_0^{d-\beta_{0,i}} \dots x_n^{d-\beta_{n,i}} \widehat{g}_i &= x_0^{d-\beta_{0,i}} \dots x_n^{d-\beta_{n,i}} \frac{x_0^{\beta_0-\beta_{0,i}} \dots x_n^{\beta_n-\beta_{n,i}}}{x_0^{\beta_0-\beta_{0,i}} \dots x_n^{\beta_n-\beta_{n,i}}} \widehat{g}_i \\ &= x_0^{d-\beta_0} \dots x_n^{d-\beta_n} x_0^{\beta_0-\beta_{0,i}} \dots x_n^{\beta_n-\beta_{n,i}} \widehat{g}_i. \end{aligned}$$

Note that

$$N(\widehat{\mathbf{g}}) = ([\gamma_0] \dots [\gamma_0]_{(n+1) \times r_0} + N(\widehat{g_0}) \dots [\gamma_m] \dots [\gamma_m]_{(n+1) \times r_m} + N(\widehat{g_m})),$$

where $\gamma_j := (\beta_0 - \beta_{0,j}, \dots, \beta_n - \beta_{n,j})^t$ and r_j denotes the number of nonzero terms of g_j , $j = 0, \dots, m$. Therefore, $\mathbf{g}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}) = x_0^{d-\beta_0} \dots x_n^{d-\beta_n} \widehat{\mathbf{g}}$, as was to be shown. \square

Next is a generalization of the previous proposition to the case where one evaluates on the forms of the Newton dual of a set of $n+1 = \dim R$ forms of the same degree (instead of the variables \mathbf{x}).

Proposition 2.6. *Let $\mathbf{g} := \{g_0, \dots, g_m\} \subset R$ be arbitrary forms of degree $d \geq 1$ and let $\mathbf{h} := \{h_0, \dots, h_n\} \subset R$ denote a set of $n+1 = \dim R$ forms of a fixed degree. Then*

$$\mathbf{g}(\widehat{\mathbf{h}}) = x_0^{d\alpha_0-\beta_0} \dots x_n^{d\alpha_n-\beta_n} \widehat{\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{h})},$$

where $\boldsymbol{\alpha} := (\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_n)^t$ and $\boldsymbol{\beta} := (\beta_0, \dots, \beta_n)^t$ are the directrix vectors of $N(\mathbf{h})$ and $N(\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{h}))$, respectively.

Proof. We apply Theorem 2.5 twice, first taking \mathbf{g} to be \mathbf{h} ; it obtains

$$\mathbf{h}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}) = x_0^{s-\alpha_0} \dots x_n^{s-\alpha_n} \widehat{\mathbf{h}},$$

where s is the common degree of the forms \mathbf{h} . Evaluating \mathbf{g} on these n forms yields

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{g}(\widehat{\mathbf{h}}) &= (x_0^{ds-d\alpha_0} \dots x_n^{ds-d\alpha_n})^{-1} \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{h}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}})) \\ &= (x_0^{ds-d\alpha_0} \dots x_n^{ds-d\alpha_n})^{-1} (\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{h}))(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}). \end{aligned}$$

Apply Theorem 2.5 again, this time around taking \mathbf{g} to be $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{h})$. It now yields

$$\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{h})(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}) = x_0^{ds-\beta_0} \dots x_n^{ds-\beta_n} \widehat{\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{h})}.$$

Therefore

$$\mathbf{g}(\widehat{\mathbf{h}}) = (x_0^{ds-d\alpha_0} \dots x_n^{ds-d\alpha_n})^{-1} x_0^{ds-\beta_0} \dots x_n^{ds-\beta_n} \widehat{\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{h})} = x_0^{d\alpha_0-\beta_0} \dots x_n^{d\alpha_n-\beta_n} \widehat{\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{h})}.$$

□

Corollary 2.7. *Let $\mathbf{g} := \{g_0, \dots, g_m\} \subset R$ be a set of forms of the same degree satisfying the canonical restrictions. Then $k[\mathbf{g}]$ and $k[\widehat{\mathbf{g}}]$ are isomorphic as k -algebras.*

Proof. It suffices to show that any homogeneous polynomial relation of \mathbf{g} is one of $\widehat{\mathbf{g}}$, and vice-versa. Let $F(\mathbf{y}) \in k[\mathbf{y}] := k[y_0, \dots, y_m]$ be a homogeneous polynomial of degree d such that $F(\mathbf{g}) = 0$. Since \mathbf{g} satisfies the canonical restrictions, applying Theorem 2.5 to the Newton dual $\widehat{\mathbf{g}}$ yields

$$\widehat{\mathbf{g}}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}) = M \widehat{\widehat{\mathbf{g}}} = M \mathbf{g},$$

for suitable monomial $M \in R$. Therefore,

$$F(\widehat{\mathbf{g}}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}})) = F(M \mathbf{g}) = M^d F(\mathbf{g}) = 0.$$

But then $F(\widehat{\mathbf{g}}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}})) = F(\widehat{\mathbf{g}})(\widehat{\mathbf{x}})$ tells us that the form $F(\widehat{\mathbf{g}})$ further evaluated at the forms of $\widehat{\mathbf{x}}$ vanishes. Since the latter forms are algebraically independent over k it follows that $F(\widehat{\mathbf{g}}) = 0$.

The other direction is similar. □

For the next corollary, we note that if $\mathfrak{G} : \mathbb{P}^n \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^m$ is a rational map defined by a set of forms $\mathbf{g} = \{g_0, \dots, g_m\} \subset R$ of the same degree then the rational map obtained by composing the Magnus involution with \mathfrak{G} is defined by the evaluated forms $\mathbf{g}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}) = \{g_0(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}), \dots, g_m(\widehat{\mathbf{x}})\}$. This observation will be used next without further ado.

Corollary 2.8. *Let $\mathbf{g} = \{g_0, \dots, g_m\} \subset R := k[x_0, \dots, x_n] (m \geq 1, n \geq 1)$ be arbitrary forms of the same degree and let $\widehat{\mathbf{g}}$ denote its Newton complementary dual set. Then:*

- (a) $\mathbf{g}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}})$ and $\widehat{\mathbf{g}}$ define the same rational map.
- (b) If \mathbf{g} defines a birational map onto its image then so does $\widehat{\mathbf{g}}$ and the two maps have the same image.

Proof. (a) This follows immediately from Theorem 2.5 provided, as is common practice, we do not distinguish between two rational maps whose defining tuples match up to multiplication by a nonzero element of the fraction field $k(x_0, \dots, x_n)$ of R .

(b) This follows from (a) and Corollary 2.7. \square

Corollary 2.9. *Let $\mathfrak{G} : \mathbb{P}^n \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$ denote a Cremona map, let $\widehat{\mathfrak{G}}$ denote the corresponding Newton dual Cremona map obtained via Corollary 2.8(b), and let \mathfrak{M} stand for the Magnus reciprocal involution. Then, in terms of the group law in the Cremona group of \mathbb{P}^n , one has:*

$$(i) \quad \widehat{\mathfrak{G}} = \mathfrak{G} \circ \mathfrak{M} \text{ and } (\widehat{\mathfrak{G}})^{-1} = \mathfrak{M} \circ \mathfrak{G}^{-1}.$$

$$(ii) \quad \widehat{\mathfrak{G}^{-1}} = (\widehat{\mathfrak{G}})^{-1} \text{ if and only if } \mathfrak{M} \circ \mathfrak{G} = \mathfrak{G} \circ \mathfrak{M}.$$

In particular, if \mathfrak{G} is a monomial Cremona map, then $\widehat{\mathfrak{G}^{-1}} = (\widehat{\mathfrak{G}})^{-1}$.

(iii) *Let $C, D \in k[\mathbf{x}]$ denote the source inversion factors of \mathfrak{G} and $\widehat{\mathfrak{G}}$, respectively, one has:*

$$\Gamma_1(\widehat{C})^n = q_1 D \quad \text{and} \quad \Gamma_2(\widehat{D})^n = q_2 C,$$

where $\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, q_1, q_2 \in k[\mathbf{x}]$, with Γ_1 and Γ_2 are monomials.

Proof. (i) This is a rephrasing of Corollary 2.8 (a).

(ii) By item (i), $(\widehat{\mathfrak{G}})^{-1} = \mathfrak{M} \circ \mathfrak{G}^{-1}$. By the same token, $\widehat{\mathfrak{G}^{-1}} = \mathfrak{G}^{-1} \circ \mathfrak{M}$. Therefore,

$$\widehat{\mathfrak{G}^{-1}} = (\widehat{\mathfrak{G}})^{-1} \Leftrightarrow \mathfrak{G}^{-1} \circ \mathfrak{M} = \mathfrak{M} \circ \mathfrak{G}^{-1} \Leftrightarrow \mathfrak{M} \circ \mathfrak{G} = \mathfrak{G} \circ \mathfrak{M}.$$

The supplementary assertion follows from the fact that \mathfrak{G} commutes with \mathfrak{M} , when \mathfrak{G} is a monomial Cremona map.

(iii) Let $\mathbf{g} = \{g_0, \dots, g_n\}$ and $\mathbf{g}' = \{g'_0, \dots, g'_n\}$ denote the representative of \mathfrak{G} and \mathfrak{G}^{-1} , respectively, satisfying $\gcd\{g_0, \dots, g_n\} = \gcd\{g'_0, \dots, g'_n\} = 1$. Thus

$$g'_i(g_0, \dots, g_n) = x_i C,$$

for every $i = 0, \dots, n$. By Theorem 2.5, $\widehat{\mathbf{g}} = \frac{1}{M}\mathbf{g}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}})$, where M is a suitable monomial. Let $\mathbf{h} = \{h_0, \dots, h_n\}$ denote the representative of $(\widehat{\mathfrak{G}})^{-1}$ satisfying $\gcd\{h_0, \dots, h_n\} = 1$. So

$$h_i(\widehat{\mathbf{g}}) = x_i D,$$

for every $i = 0, \dots, n$. By (i), $p \mathbf{h} = \widehat{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{g}')$, for suitable form p .

Therefore, for a s non-negative integer,

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 D &= h_0(\widehat{\mathbf{g}}) = \left(\frac{1}{p} g'_1 \cdots g'_n\right) \circ \left(\frac{1}{M} \mathbf{g}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}})\right) = \frac{1}{M^s} \left[\left(\frac{1}{p} g'_1 \cdots g'_n\right) \circ (\mathbf{g}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}))\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{M^s p(\mathbf{g}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}))} [(g'_1 \cdots g'_n) \circ (\mathbf{g}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}))] = \frac{1}{M^s p(\mathbf{g}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}))} [(g'_1(\mathbf{g}) \cdots g'_n(\mathbf{g})) \circ \widehat{\mathbf{x}}] \\ &= \frac{1}{M^s p(\mathbf{g}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}))} [(x_1 \cdots x_n C^n) \circ \widehat{\mathbf{x}}] = \frac{x_0^n x_1^{n-1} \cdots x_n^{n-1}}{M^s p(\mathbf{g}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}))} [C(\widehat{\mathbf{x}})]^n. \end{aligned}$$

By Proposition 2.3, with $g := C$, $(\beta_0, \dots, \beta_n)^t$ is the directrix vector of C and $d := \deg(C)$,

$$\Gamma_2 \left(\widehat{C} \right)^n = q_2 D,$$

where $\Gamma_2 := x_0^{n-1+nd-n\beta_0} \dots x_n^{n-1+nd-n\beta_n}$ and $q_2 := M^s p(\mathbf{g}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}))$. The other equation in (iii) following the duality of the Newton complementary dual. \square

We have seen that taking Newton dual on individual forms is a multiplicative operation. Additivity does not hold, but there is a close relationship. Moreover, one can actually deal with sets in the following sense: given sets of forms $\mathbf{p} = \{p_0, \dots, p_m\} \subset R$ and $\mathbf{q} = \{q_0, \dots, q_m\} \subset R$, both in the same degree, we write $\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}$ for the set of forms obtained by adding the tuples (p_0, \dots, p_m) and (q_0, \dots, q_m) coordinate wise.

Corollary 2.10. *Let $\mathbf{p} = \{p_0, \dots, p_m\} \subset R$ and $\mathbf{q} = \{q_0, \dots, q_m\}$ be sets of forms of R , both in the same degree d . Then*

$$(x_0^{d-\gamma_0} \dots x_n^{d-\gamma_n}) \widehat{\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}} = (x_0^{d-\alpha_0} \dots x_n^{d-\alpha_n}) \widehat{\mathbf{p}} + (x_0^{d-\beta_0} \dots x_n^{d-\beta_n}) \widehat{\mathbf{q}},$$

where $\boldsymbol{\gamma} := (\gamma_0, \dots, \gamma_n)^t$, $\boldsymbol{\alpha} := (\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_n)^t$ and $\boldsymbol{\beta} := (\beta_0, \dots, \beta_n)^t$ are the directrix vectors of $\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}$, \mathbf{p} and \mathbf{q} , respectively.

Proof. This is an immediate application of Theorem 2.5 to all sets (tuples) of the relation $(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q})(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}) = \mathbf{p}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}) + \mathbf{q}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}})$. \square

3 Interaction at large

3.1 Interaction with the graph of a rational map

Let $\mathbf{g} = \{g_0, \dots, g_m\} \subset R := k[\mathbf{x}] = k[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ be arbitrary forms of the same degree. In this section we will see a relationship between the defining ideals of the Rees algebras of \mathbf{g} and $\widehat{\mathbf{g}}$. Our reference for Rees algebra is [4], which contains the material in the form we use here.

Let $R[\mathbf{y}] := R[y_0, \dots, y_m]$ denote a polynomial ring over R with the standard bigrading where $\deg(x_i) = (1, 0)$ and $\deg(y_j) = (0, 1)$.

Let $p = p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in R[\mathbf{y}] = k[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$ denote a bihomogeneous polynomial of bidegree (d_x, d_y) . Write

$$p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \sum_{\substack{|\mathbf{a}|=d_x \\ |\mathbf{b}|=d_y}} c_{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}} \mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{y}^{\mathbf{b}},$$

where $\mathbf{a} = (a_0, \dots, a_n)$, $\mathbf{b} = (b_0, \dots, b_m)$.

As in the previous part, we let $\mathbf{c}(p)$ denote the row of nonzero coefficients $c_{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}}$ of p in a fixed ordering (the coefficient frame of p) and let $N_{\mathbf{x}}(p)$ (respectively, $N_{\mathbf{y}}(p)$) denote the (Newton like) matrix whose columns are the exponent vectors of the corresponding \mathbf{x} -terms (respectively, \mathbf{y} -terms) in the same ordering.

As before, we may write symbolically

$$p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \langle \mathbf{c}(p), \mathbf{x}^{N_{\mathbf{x}}(p)} \mathbf{y}^{N_{\mathbf{y}}(p)} \rangle \quad (4)$$

and call it the *Newton representation* of p in analogy to the homogeneous case.

The following result is an analogue of the Proposition 2.3 for bihomogeneous polynomials.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in R[\mathbf{y}]$ be a bihomogeneous form such that $d_x \geq 1$. Then,*

$$p(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}, \mathbf{y}) = x_0^{d_x - \beta_0} \cdots x_n^{d_x - \beta_n} \langle \mathbf{c}(p), \mathbf{x}^{\widehat{N_{\mathbf{x}}(p)}} \mathbf{y}^{N_{\mathbf{y}}(p)} \rangle,$$

where $\beta := (\beta_0, \dots, \beta_n)^t$ is directrix vector of $N_{\mathbf{x}}(p)$ and $\widehat{\mathbf{x}}$ denotes the Newton complementary dual set of $\mathbf{x} = \{x_0, \dots, x_n\}$.

Proof. For the sake of clarity, denote $P(\mathbf{x}) := p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ as an element of $K[\mathbf{x}]$, where $K = k(\mathbf{y})$ stands for the field of fractions of $k[\mathbf{y}]$. Applying Proposition 2.3 to $P(\mathbf{x})$ gives

$$P(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}) = (x_0^{d_x - \beta_0} \cdots x_n^{d_x - \beta_n}) \widehat{P(\mathbf{x})}, \quad (5)$$

since $N(P(\mathbf{x})) = N_x(p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})) = N_x(p)$ as one easily sees from the definitions, and hence the directrix vector does not change. At the other end, one has the Newton representation of the Newton dual of $P(\mathbf{x})$:

$$\widehat{P(\mathbf{x})} = \langle \mathbf{c}(\widehat{P(\mathbf{x})}), \mathbf{x}^{N_x(p)} \rangle, \quad (6)$$

where $\mathbf{c}(\widehat{P(\mathbf{x})}) = \mathbf{c}(P(\mathbf{x}))$ denotes the coefficient frame of $P(\mathbf{x})$ over K . The elements of this frame (in the established ordering) are the terms of the form $c_{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}} \mathbf{y}^{\mathbf{b}}$. Therefore, taking in account the definition of the Newton matrix $N_{\mathbf{y}}(p)$, the required expression follows from (5) and (6). \square

The basic result of this part is the following:

Proposition 3.2. *Let $\mathbf{g} = \{g_0, \dots, g_m\} \subset R$ stand for a set of forms of the same degree and let $p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in R[\mathbf{y}]$ denote a bihomogeneous form. If $p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{g}) = 0$ then $p(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}, \widehat{\mathbf{g}}) = 0$.*

Proof. By Theorem 2.5, there exists a suitable monomial M in $k[\mathbf{x}]$ such that

$$p(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}, \widehat{\mathbf{g}}) = p\left(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}, \frac{\mathbf{g}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}})}{M}\right) = \frac{1}{M^{d_y}} p(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}, \mathbf{g}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}})) = \frac{1}{M^{d_y}} p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{g})(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}).$$

Therefore, $p(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}, \widehat{\mathbf{g}}) = 0$, as was to be shown. \square

Remark 3.3. Since we have only defined the Newton dual for forms of positive degree, both Proposition 2.3 and Lemma 3.1 require this assumption. However, one can establish the convention that for a form p of degree zero, $N_{\mathbf{x}}(p)$ is the zero matrix. In this way, the above lemma also works in the case $d_x = 0$, in which case one recovers the Newton representation of a form in $k[\mathbf{y}]$.

With this convention and the notation of Lemma 3.1 we introduce the following map of the standard graded polynomial ring $k[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$:

Definition 3.4. Let $p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in R[\mathbf{y}]$ be a bihomogeneous form. Set

$$\psi(p) := \langle \mathbf{c}(p), \mathbf{x}^{\widehat{N_{\mathbf{x}}(p)}} \mathbf{y}^{N_{\mathbf{y}}(p)} \rangle = (x_0^{d_x - \beta_0} \cdots x_n^{d_x - \beta_n})^{-1} p(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}, \mathbf{y}).$$

The definition of ψ is naturally extended to the whole of $k[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$ using the direct sum decomposition $k[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}] = \bigoplus_{(a,b) \in \mathbb{N}} k[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{a,b}$, where $k[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{a,b}$ denotes the k -vector space spanned by the monomials of bidegree (a, b) .

Note that, with the above convention, one has $\psi(q) = q$ for any homogeneous form $q \in k[\mathbf{y}]$. In other words, the restriction of ψ to the k -subalgebra $k[\mathbf{y}] \subset k[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$ is the identity map.

Unfortunately, ψ is not a ring homomorphism, but it is quite close in the following manner:

Lemma 3.5. *Let $p, q \in k[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$ bihomogeneous polynomials. One has:*

- (i) $M\psi(p + q) = M_1\psi(p) + M_2\psi(q)$, where M, M_1 and M_2 are suitable monomials in $k[\mathbf{x}]$.
- (ii) $M\psi(pq) = M'\psi(p)\psi(q)$, where M and M' are suitable monomials in $k[\mathbf{x}]$.

Proof. (i) If p and q have different bidegrees then the result is trivial by the definition of ψ extended to the whole of $k[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$. Thus, assume they have the same bidegree. Set $g := p + q$. Clearly,

$$g(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}, \mathbf{y}) = p(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}, \mathbf{y}) + q(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}, \mathbf{y}).$$

Then the result follows immediately from Lemma 3.1.

- (ii) This proof is analogous to the one in item (i). □

Fix presentations

$$\mathcal{R}_R(\mathbf{g}) \simeq R[\mathbf{y}]/\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g}} \text{ and } \mathcal{R}_R(\widehat{\mathbf{g}}) \simeq R[\mathbf{y}]/\mathcal{J}_{\widehat{\mathbf{g}}} \quad (7)$$

of the respective Rees algebras of \mathbf{g} and $\widehat{\mathbf{g}}$. The ideals $\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g}}$ and $\mathcal{J}_{\widehat{\mathbf{g}}}$ are often called *presentation ideals*.

The main result of this part is the following:

Theorem 3.6. *Let $\mathbf{g} = \{g_0, \dots, g_m\} \subset R$ be a set of forms of the same degree satisfying the canonical restrictions and let $\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g}}$ and $\mathcal{J}_{\widehat{\mathbf{g}}}$ be as in (7). Then:*

- (a) ψ maps $\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g}}$ to $\mathcal{J}_{\widehat{\mathbf{g}}}$.
- (b) Given a bihomogeneous $q(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in \mathcal{J}_{\widehat{\mathbf{g}}}$ such that no variable of $k[\mathbf{x}]$ is a factor of $q(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ then $q(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \psi(p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}))$ for some bihomogeneous $p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in \mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g}}$; In particular, a finite subset of $\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g}}$ maps onto a set of minimal generators of $\mathcal{J}_{\widehat{\mathbf{g}}}$.
- (c) If $\widetilde{\mathcal{J}}_{\mathbf{g}} \subset \mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g}}$ is the subideal generated by the image by ψ of a set of generators of $\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g}}$ then $\widetilde{\mathcal{J}}_{\widehat{\mathbf{g}}}$ is a minimal prime of $\widetilde{\mathcal{J}}_{\widehat{\mathbf{g}}}$.

Proof. (a) This follows straightforwardly from Proposition 3.2 and the definition of ψ .

(b) Since $\widehat{\mathbf{g}} = \mathbf{g}$, it suffices to prove that $\psi(\psi(q(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}))) = q(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$. By hypothesis, no x_i is factor of $q(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$, so every row of the Newton matrix $N_{\mathbf{x}}(q)$ has at least one column such that the i th column entry vanishes. Therefore, $\widetilde{\widetilde{N_{\mathbf{x}}(q)}} = N_{\mathbf{x}}(q)$, that is, $\psi(\psi(q(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}))) = q(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$.

(c) We will show a slightly stronger result, namely, there is a monomial $M \in k[\mathbf{x}]$ such that $\mathcal{J}_{\widehat{\mathbf{g}}} \subset \widetilde{\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g}}} : M$. Since $M \notin \mathcal{J}_{\widehat{\mathbf{g}}}$ because the presentation ideal is prime, then this will force the equality $\mathcal{J}_{\widehat{\mathbf{g}}} = \widetilde{\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g}}} : M$.

Let $q(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ denote a bihomogeneous minimal generator of $\mathcal{J}_{\widehat{\mathbf{g}}}$. In particular, by part (b) there exists $p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in \mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g}}$ such that $\psi(p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})) = q(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$. Now express $p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ in terms of the given (finite) set of generators of $\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g}}$. By Lemma 3.5, one can write

$$M\psi(p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})) = \sum_{i=1}^t h_i \psi(p_i(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}))$$

for suitable monomial $M \in k[\mathbf{x}]$ and certain biforms $\{h_0, \dots, h_t\} \in k[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$. Therefore $Mq(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in \widetilde{\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g}}}$. Now, letting $q(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ run through a finite set of minimal (hence, irreducible) generators of $\mathcal{J}_{\widehat{\mathbf{g}}}$, and letting M denote the product of the corresponding finitely many monomials of $k[\mathbf{x}]$, one obtains $\mathcal{J}_{\widehat{\mathbf{g}}} \subset \widetilde{\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g}}} : M$, as promised. \square

Example 3.7. Let $\mathbf{g} = \{x_1^2 x_3^3, x_0 x_1^3 x_2, x_1 x_2^3 x_3, x_2^3 x_3^2\} \subset R = k[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]$.

A calculation with [2] gives that $\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g}}$ minimally generated by the biforms

$$\begin{aligned} x_3 y_2 - x_1 y_3, \quad x_2^3 y_0 - x_1^2 x_3 y_3, \quad x_0 x_1 x_2 y_0 - x_3^3 y_1, \quad x_2^2 x_3 y_1 - x_0 x_1^2 y_2, \\ x_0 x_1 y_2^2 - x_2^2 y_1 y_3, \quad x_0 x_2 y_0 y_2 - x_3^2 y_1 y_3, \quad x_0^2 y_0 y_2^4 - x_2 x_3 y_1^2 y_3^3. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, a computation with $\widehat{\mathbf{g}} = \{x_0 x_1 x_2^3, x_2^2 x_3^3, x_0 x_1^2 x_3^2, x_0 x_1^3 x_3\}$ gives the following set of minimal generators of $\mathcal{J}_{\widehat{\mathbf{g}}}$:

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 y_2 - x_3 y_3, \quad x_0 x_1^2 y_1 - x_2^2 x_3 y_2, \quad x_1^2 x_3 y_0 - x_2^3 y_3, \quad x_3^3 y_0 - x_0 x_1 x_2 y_1, \quad x_1 x_3^2 y_0 - x_2^3 y_2, \\ x_2^2 y_2^2 - x_0 x_1 y_1 y_3, \quad x_2^3 y_0 y_2 - x_0 x_2 y_1 y_3, \quad x_2 x_3 y_0 y_2^4 - x_0^2 y_1^2 y_3^3. \end{aligned}$$

Note the generator $x_1 x_3^2 y_0 - x_2^3 y_2$ of $\mathcal{J}_{\widehat{\mathbf{g}}}$ is the image of the form $x_2^3 y_0 - x_1 x_3^2 y_2$ by ψ . The latter is not a member of the above minimal set of generators of $\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g}}$. However, note that $x_1 x_3(x_1 x_3^2 y_0 - x_2^3 y_2) \in \widetilde{\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g}}}$. A direct verification gives that the remaining members of the above set of generators of $\mathcal{J}_{\widehat{\mathbf{g}}}$ are images by ψ of members of the above minimal set of generators of $\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g}}$. Therefore, one gets $\widetilde{\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g}}} : x_1 x_3 = \mathcal{J}_{\widehat{\mathbf{g}}}$, hence $\mathcal{J}_{\widehat{\mathbf{g}}}$ is minimal prime of $\widetilde{\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g}}}$ as a confirmation of item (c) of the theorem.

Remark 3.8. The multiplier $x_1 x_3$ in the above example is not accidental. Indeed, the exceptional form $x_1 x_3^2 y_0 - x_2^3 y_2$ can be expressed in terms of the members of the given set of minimal generators of $\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g}}$, namely we have

$$x_1 x_3^2 y_0 - x_2^3 y_2 = x_2^3 y_0 - x_1^2 x_3 y_3 - x_1 x_3(x_3 y_2 - x_1 y_3).$$

Since this expression is an elementary operation on the members of the given set of minimal generators of $\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g}}$, this example answers negatively the question as to whether there is in fact a minimal set of generators of $\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g}}$ mapping via ψ onto a minimal set of generators of $\mathcal{J}_{\widehat{\mathbf{g}}}$.

3.2 Interaction with de Jonquière maps

The so-called plane de Jonquière maps are at the heart of classical plane Cremona map theory and it was generalized to higher dimensional space \mathbb{P}^n with $n \geq 3$. The result of this section enhances the role of the Newton dual for these maps. We briefly recall a few preliminaries on these maps (for more details see [3]). For each given point of \mathbb{P}^n there is a subgroup of the entire Cremona group of dimension n consisting of such maps. Fixing the point $o = (0 : \dots : 0 : 1)$, these maps will form the de Jonquière subgroup $J_o(1; \mathbb{P}^n) \subset Cr(n)$ of type 1 with center o , where $Cr(n)$ is the Cremona group of \mathbb{P}^n . Let $H := \{x_n = 0\}$, by [3, Proposition 1.2], a Cremona map belongs to $J_o(1; \mathbb{P}^n)$ can be defined by

$$(qg_0 : \dots : qg_{n-1} : f),$$

where $(g_0 : \dots : g_{n-1})$ defines a Cremona map of $H \simeq \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ and $q, f \in k[\mathbf{x}]$ are relatively prime x_n -monoids one of which at least has positive x_n -degree. The Cremona map defined by $(g_0 : \dots : g_{n-1})$ is the *underlying* or *support map* of the de Jonquière map.

Perhaps the simplest of the de Jonquière map in any dimension is the Magnus involution, where one can take $q = x_n$ and $f = x_0 \cdots x_{n-1}$, while the support map is of the same kind in one dimension less. The next result shows that de Jonquière maps are preserved under the Newton dual transform.

Proposition 3.9. *If $\mathfrak{F} \in J_o(1; \mathbb{P}^n)$ then $\widehat{\mathfrak{F}} \in J_o(1; \mathbb{P}^n)$.*

Proof. By [3, Proposition 1.2], an element of $J_o(1; \mathbb{P}^n)$ can be characterized as having a representative of the form

$$\{qg_0, \dots, qg_{n-1}, f\},$$

where $(g_0 : \dots : g_{n-1})$ defines a Cremona map of $H \simeq \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ and $q, f \in k[\mathbf{x}]$ are relatively prime x_n -monoids one of which at least has positive x_n -degree. Write \mathbf{f} for such a representative of \mathfrak{F} .

Let $\boldsymbol{\alpha} := (\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_n)^t, \boldsymbol{\beta} := (\beta_0, \dots, \beta_n)^t, \boldsymbol{\gamma} := (\gamma_0, \dots, \gamma_n)^t$ and $\boldsymbol{\delta} := (\delta_0, \dots, \delta_n)^t$ stand for the directrix vectors of $N(\mathbf{f}), N(\mathbf{g}), N(q)$ and $N(f)$, respectively. By Theorem 2.5,

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\mathbf{f}} &= (x_0^{d-\alpha_0} \dots x_n^{d-\alpha_n})^{-1} \mathbf{f}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}) \\ &= (x_0^{d-\alpha_0} \dots x_n^{d-\alpha_n})^{-1} \{q(\widehat{\mathbf{x}})\mathbf{g}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}), f(\widehat{\mathbf{x}})\} \\ &= (x_0^{d-\alpha_0} \dots x_n^{d-\alpha_n})^{-1} \{(x_0^{r-\gamma_0} \dots x_n^{r-\gamma_n}) (x_0^{s-\beta_0} \dots x_n^{s-\beta_n}) \widehat{q} \widehat{\mathbf{g}}, (x_0^{d-\delta_0} \dots x_n^{d-\delta_n}) \widehat{f}\} \\ &= \{(x_0^{\alpha_0-\gamma_0-\beta_0} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n-\gamma_n-\beta_n}) \widehat{q} \widehat{\mathbf{g}}, (x_0^{\alpha_0-\delta_0} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n-\delta_n}) \widehat{f}\}, \end{aligned}$$

where $d := \deg(\mathbf{f}) = \deg(f)$, $s := \deg(\mathbf{g})$ and $r := \deg(q)$. By Corollary 2.8, $\widehat{\mathbf{g}}$ is a Cremona map of $H \simeq \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$. So, it suffices to prove that $(x_0^{\alpha_0-\gamma_0-\beta_0} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n-\gamma_n-\beta_n}) \widehat{q}$ and $(x_0^{\alpha_0-\delta_0} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n-\delta_n}) \widehat{f}$ are relatively prime x_n -monoids one of which at least has positive x_n -degree. Since f and q are relatively prime x_n -monoids one of which at least has positive x_n -degree, then so are \widehat{f} and \widehat{q} . Note that $\beta_n = 0, \alpha_n = 1$ and $\alpha_i = \max\{\gamma_i + \beta_i, \delta_i\}$, for every $i = 0, \dots, n$. Therefore $(x_0^{\alpha_0-\gamma_0-\beta_0} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n-\gamma_n-\beta_n}) \widehat{q}$ and $(x_0^{\alpha_0-\delta_0} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n-\delta_n}) \widehat{f}$ are relatively prime x_n -monoids one of which at least has positive x_n -degree. \square

We now come to the question as which de Jonquière maps have the property that its Newton dual commute with its inverse map. Recall that this property is equivalent to having the map commute with the Magnus involution \mathfrak{M} (Corollary 2.9 (ii)). Thus, we will phrase a partial answer to the question in this language.

Proposition 3.10. *Let $\mathfrak{F} \in J_0(1; \mathbb{P}^n)$ be defined by the forms qg_0, \dots, qg_{n-1}, f , where the underlying Cremona map $(g_0 : \dots : g_{n-1})$ of $H := \{x_n = 0\} \simeq \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ is monomial and $q, f \in k[\mathbf{x}]$ are relatively prime forms. The following conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) $\mathfrak{M} \circ \mathfrak{F} = \mathfrak{F} \circ \mathfrak{M}$;
- (ii) $\widehat{q'} = f'$,

where $q := q'M_q$ and $f := f'M_f$ with M_q and M_f monomials of highest degrees dividing q and f , respectively.

Proof. By Corollary 2.9 (i), $\mathfrak{F} \circ \mathfrak{M} = \widehat{\mathfrak{F}}$. In addition, by the proof of Proposition 3.9, the Newton dual $\widehat{\mathfrak{F}}$ is defined by the forms

$$\{T_1 \widehat{q} \widehat{\mathbf{g}}, T_2 \widehat{f}\},$$

where T_1 and T_2 are suitable monomials and this representative has no fixed part. On the other hand, $\mathfrak{M} \circ \mathfrak{F}$ admits the representative

$$\{f g_1 \cdots g_{n-1}, f g_0 g_2 \cdots g_{n-1}, \dots, f g_1 \cdots g_{n-2}, q g_0 \cdots g_{n-1}\}.$$

Let T be the fixed part of representative above, i.e., the gcd of its terms. Since $\{g_0, \dots, g_{n-1}\}$ are monomials and $\gcd(q, f) = 1$, T is a monomial.

(i) \Rightarrow (ii). Drawing on the format of the preceding representatives the assumed equality $\mathfrak{M} \circ \mathfrak{F} = \mathfrak{F} \circ \mathfrak{M}$ implies that $TT_2 \widehat{f} = qg_0 \cdots g_{n-1}$ which, by Corollary 2.4, implies that $\widehat{\widehat{f}} = \widehat{q}$ and hence $f' = \widehat{q'}$, by the usual behavior while taking the Newton dual of a form.

(ii) \Rightarrow (i). We argue that the above respective representatives of $\mathfrak{M} \circ \mathfrak{F}$ and $\mathfrak{F} \circ \mathfrak{M}$ are proportional, hence showing they define the same map.

In other words, we claim that the following matrix has rank 1

$$A := \begin{pmatrix} T_1 \widehat{q} h_0 & T_1 \widehat{q} h_1 & \dots & T_1 \widehat{q} h_{n-1} & T_2 \widehat{f} \\ f g_1 \cdots g_{n-1} & f g_0 g_2 \cdots g_{n-1} & \dots & f g_1 \cdots g_{n-2} & q g_0 \cdots g_{n-1} \end{pmatrix},$$

where $\widehat{\mathbf{g}} = \{h_0, \dots, h_{n-1}\}$. Let $A_{i,j}$ denote the typical 2×2 submatrix of A with the i th and j th columns ($0 \leq i < j \leq n$). For $j \leq n-1$, one has

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A_{i,j}) &= (T_1 \widehat{q} h_i) \left(f \frac{g_0 \cdots g_{n-1}}{g_j} \right) - (T_1 \widehat{q} h_j) \left(f \frac{g_0 \cdots g_{n-1}}{g_i} \right) \\ &= T_1 \widehat{q} f \frac{g_0 \cdots g_{n-1}}{g_i g_j} (h_i g_i - h_j g_j) \\ &= T_1 \widehat{q} f \frac{g_0 \cdots g_{n-1}}{g_i g_j} (x_0^{\beta_0} \cdots x_n^{\beta_n} - x_0^{\beta_0} \cdots x_n^{\beta_n}) \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

where $\beta := (\beta_0, \dots, \beta_n)^t$ is the directrix vector of $N(\mathbf{g})$. For $j = n$, one finds

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A_{i,n}) &= (T_1 \widehat{q} h_i)(q g_0 \cdots g_{n-1}) - (T_2 \widehat{f}) \left(f \frac{g_0 \cdots g_{n-1}}{g_i} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{g_0 \cdots g_{n-1}}{g_i} \right) (T_1 q \widehat{q} h_i g_i - T_2 f \widehat{f}). \end{aligned}$$

By proof of Proposition 3.9, $T_1 = x_0^{\alpha_0 - \gamma_0 - \beta_0} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n - \gamma_n - \beta_n}$ and $T_2 = x_0^{\alpha_0 - \delta_0} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n - \delta_n}$, where $\alpha := (\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_n)^t$, $\gamma := (\gamma_0, \dots, \gamma_n)^t$ and $\delta := (\delta_0, \dots, \delta_n)^t$ are the directrix vectors of $N(\mathbf{f})$, $N(q)$ and $N(f)$, respectively. Therefore, we get

$$\begin{aligned} T_1 q \widehat{q} h_i g_i &= x_0^{\alpha_0 - \gamma_0} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n - \gamma_n} q \widehat{q} \\ &= x_0^{\alpha_0 - \gamma_0} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n - \gamma_n} M_q q' \widehat{M_q q'} \\ &= x_0^{\alpha_0 - \gamma_0} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n - \gamma_n} M_q q' \widehat{q'} \\ &= x_0^{\alpha_0 - \gamma_0} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n - \gamma_n} M_q q' f' \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} T_2 f \widehat{f} &= x_0^{\alpha_0 - \delta_0} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n - \delta_n} f \widehat{f} \\ &= x_0^{\alpha_0 - \delta_0} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n - \delta_n} M_f f' \widehat{M_f f'} \\ &= x_0^{\alpha_0 - \delta_0} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n - \delta_n} M_f f' \widehat{f'} \\ &= x_0^{\alpha_0 - \delta_0} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n - \delta_n} M_f q' f'. \end{aligned}$$

Write $M_q := x_0^{b_0} \dots x_n^{b_n}$ and $M_f := x_0^{c_0} \dots x_n^{c_n}$. Since $\widehat{q'} = f'$, $\widehat{q'} = q'$ and $\widehat{f'} = f'$, then q' and f' have the same directrix vector $\eta := (\eta_0, \dots, \eta_n)^t$. In addition, $q = M_q q'$ and $f = M_f f'$, hence $\eta = \gamma - (b_0, \dots, b_n)$ and $\eta = \delta - (c_0, \dots, c_n)$. Therefore, $\det(A_{i,n})$ vanishes. \square

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